

Capsule Summary  
BA-0255  
Seddon House  
4705 East Joppa Road  
Perry Hall, Baltimore County  
ca. 1829  
Private

The Federal style Seddon House, constructed circa 1829, was historically associated with a 500-acre farm that was once part of Captain Charles Ridgely's 4,000-acre Hampton estate. Set between Belair and Philadelphia Roads, the property now comprises approximately two acres with one historic building and one nonhistoric building. The Carrolls sold the property in 1845, when it was purchased by Jacob Seddon, who owned and occupied the fashionable Federal style dwelling from the early 1850s until his death in the 1870s. The interior retains the majority of decorative moldings popular in the early 19th century, and their refinement indicates the great wealth and prominence of the Carroll Family.

The two story, five-bay, randomly laid fieldstone building features a center-passage/single-pile plan. The 1910 addition, contrasting with the stone of the main block, is clad in aluminum siding. The side gabled roof, covering the main block and the addition, is clad in asphalt shingles and presents a shallow pitch. It features a central interior chimney with a corbeled cap at the roof juncture of the wing. Originally, it would have been an interior end chimney, matching the chimney on the other end of the main block. A modest boxed cornice with slightly overhanging eaves accents the roof. A replacement structure, a shed roofed one-bay wide portico supported by Tuscan columns with a plain frieze ornaments the primary facade on the south. A six-bay porch stretches across the facade on the south. There are two dormers clad in aluminum on the south side of the main block. The house sits on a rise on the south side of Joppa Road in a rural section of Baltimore County.

# Maryland Historical Trust

## Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

inventory **NO** BA-0255

### 1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic                      Seddon House  
other

### 2. Location

street and number      4705 East Joppa Road                      not for publication  
city, town                  Perry Hall                      vicinity  
county                      Baltimore County

### 3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name                      James J. Casserly, Jr. and Ramona M. Casserly  
street and number      9223 Bowline Road                      telephone      410.529.1148  
city, town                  Baltimore                      state      MD                      zip code      21236

### 4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.      Baltimore County Courthouse                      tax map and parcel:      m. 72 p. 671  
city, town                      Towson                      liber      10554      folio      352

### 5. Primary Location of Additional Data

\_\_\_\_ Contributing Resource in National Register District  
\_\_\_\_ Contributing Resource in Local Historic District  
\_\_\_\_ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
\_\_\_\_ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register  
☒ Recorded by HABS/HAER  
☒ Historic Structure Report or Research Report  
Other \_\_\_\_\_

### 6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
____ district		agriculture	Contributing      Noncontributing
X building(s)	X public	commerce/trade	____ 1 ____ 1_ buildings
____ structure	private	defense	____ 1 ____ 1_ sites
site	both	X domestic	____ 1 ____ 1_ structures
object		education	____ 1 ____ 1_ objects
		funerary	____ 1 ____ 1_ Total
		government	
		health care	
		industry	
		landscape	
		recreation/culture	
		religion	
		social	
		transportation	
		work in progress	
		unknown	
		vacant/not in use	
		other:	

**Number of Contributing Resources  
previously listed in the Inventory**

## 7. Description

Inventory No. BA-0255

### Condition

\_\_\_\_\_excellent\_\_\_\_\_deteriorated  
JL good\_\_\_\_\_ruins  
\_\_\_\_\_fair\_\_\_\_\_altered

Prepare both a one paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

Constructed circa 1829, the vernacular dwelling at 4705 East Joppa Road is two-and-a-half stories in height. The design of five bay wide stone dwelling was influenced by the Federal style, popular in the early 19th century. Known as the Seddon House, the randomly laid fieldstone building featured a center-passage/single-pile plan. Although the originally structure remains intact, a two-story, two-bay wing was added in 1910, making the main block seven bays in width. This addition, contrasting with the stone of the main block, is clad in aluminum siding. The side gabled roof, covering the main block and the addition, is clad in asphalt shingles and presents a shallow pitch. It features a central interior chimney with a corbeled cap at the roof juncture of the wing. Originally, it would have been an interior end chimney, matching the chimney on the other end of the main block. A modest boxed cornice with slightly overhanging eaves accents the roof. A replacement structure, a shed roofed one-bay wide portico supported by Tuscan columns with a plain frieze ornaments the primary facade on the north. A six-bay porch stretches across the facade on the south. It has an asphalt shingled shed roof, a poured concrete deck and is supported by square wooden posts with a horizontally laid two-rail balustrade. There are two dormers clad in aluminum on the south side of the main block. The house sits on a rise on the south side of Joppa Road in a rural section of Baltimore County. Originally there were eight outbuildings associated with the property, but a circa 1980 subdivision claimed many of them. The only original outbuilding left is a small stone barn now located on the neighboring property. A modern hipped-roof building has been constructed on the property and functions in the capacity of a daycare center.

### EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The Seddon House presents two primary facades - the less-formal facade fronting Joppa Road and the more ornate facade facing south toward Honey Go Creek. The southern elevation is composed of a five-bay main stone block, delineated with stone quoins, and a two-bay, two-story wing added in 1910. This addition was constructed on a concrete parged foundation and clad in aluminum siding. The main block's central entry has a single-leaf door with one-light set over two-panels. The opening is surrounded by a paneled soffitt. There is a four-light transom that has been boarded-up on the exterior. The entry is flanked on each side by two 6/6 windows with molded wood surrounds and square-edged wood sills. One of these windows, located on the western end of the facade, is not sheltered by the porch and displays a stone splayed lintel. Five 6/6 wooden windows with molded surrounds symmetrically mark the second story. They have square-edged wood sills and splayed stone lintels set just under the eaves. Two gabled wooden dormers clad in aluminum siding are located this elevation. One retains its original wooden 6/6 window, but the other has been replaced with a vinyl 1/1 window. The 1910 wing is pierced on the first story by a one-leaf wooden door with one-light set over two-panels, and a 1/1-vinyl window with an aluminum surround. A similarly detailed window is also located in the center of the second story.

The east elevation consists of the aluminum-sided two-story 1910 addition. This wing displays two 1/1-vinyl windows with aluminum surrounds symmetrically placed on each story.

The northern elevation along Joppa Road consists of the main block and wing. The main block displays an almost central entry. A 1910 one-bay wide wooden portico with a shed roof supported by square wood posts shelters the entry. The entry consists of a single-leaf wooden door with six recessed panels surrounded by a paneled soffitt. The door is flanked on each side by two 6/6 windows with molded wood surrounds, square-edged wood sills, and splayed stone lintels. A similar window is located on the one-and-a-half story, which reveals the location of the interior stair hall. On the second story, there are two 6/6 wooden windows with molded surrounds, square-edged wood sills, and splayed stone lintels located just under the eaves.

The western end of the dwelling has no openings.

### INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

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The center-passage/single-pile plan of Seddon House features two parlors flanking a center stair hall. The dwelling also features a wing addition on the eastern end that was added in 1910. Much of the original interior Federal style fabric remains intact. The stair hall features an ornate, open wall stringer dog-leg stair. The stair, opening towards the south elevation, is detailed with scroll sawn stringer brackets with a lower bead, a circular lower step, a volute-carved round rail, and thin square balusters. The landing newels mimic Tuscan columns. Molded seven-and-a-half inch high baseboards with ogee caps line the hall and follow the rise of the stair. A scroll-sawn scallop and ball design adorns the bulkhead. An entrance is located on the north and south ends of the hall, the primary entry at the southern door having a four-light transom. Molded door surrounds with modest base blocks are further detailed with bulls-eye corner blocks. The floorboards are four-to five inches in width. Historic rag wallpaper patterned in a floral motif, now in a deteriorated state, still adorns the walls. The window on the stair landing has a molded surround with a square-edged sill and modest corner blocks.

The stair hall is flanked by two parlors. The high style Federally detailed rooms exhibit much of their original detailing. The main parlor is located to the west and displays a high style carved mantelpiece. Engaged Tuscan tapered columns with block bases support the carved tiered shelf. A molded frieze separates the columns. The inset is tiled. Windows are adorned with beveled and paneled thirteen-and-a half-inch wooden insets, molded four-inch sills and surrounds with bulls-eye corner blocks. The room is encased with a four-inch high center beaded and reed molded chair rail and displays plastered walls and ceilings. The door surrounds are molded with bulls-eye corner blocks and a paneled jamb. The floors are four to six inches in width.

The east parlor features similar details. Windows are adorned with beveled and paneled thirteen-and-a half-inch wooden soffitt, molded four-inch sills, and surrounds with bulls-eye corner blocks. The room is encased with a four-inch high molded chair rail with a center bead and reeded molding. The door surrounds are molded with bulls-eye corner blocks and a paneled jamb. The floors are four to six inches in width. Acoustic square tiles have covered the ceiling. The fireplace has been closed with gypsum board and the mantel has been removed. A forty-eight inch thick wall divides the main block from the wing.

The 1910 wing addition features the kitchen, which was originally housed in the basement. The room features square five-inch wood window surrounds with ogee molded three-and-a-half inch deep sills. There are two-and-a-half inch wide floorboards. The ceiling is pressed tin with a square shaped pattern. It is detailed with a grid, ball, and cross pattern. The concave crown molding is also pressed tin, patterned with an egg-and-dart type motif with cartouche designed corners.

The second story also displays Federal style details. However, the designs are simpler in nature than the more public oriented first floor, but imitate the designs. This includes square window surrounds with plain corner blocks. The beveled insets are sawn to appear paneled.

The attic has been finished with plaster walls and ceilings. Floorboards range from six to ten inches in width.

The basement reveals a large stone fireplace, suggesting that it originally served as the dwelling's kitchen. The mantel includes a lug iron lintel and a wood mantel. The interior has been closed with hollow-core tile. This portion of the basement has a brick floor. Machine cut nails, hand hewn, and sash-sawn beams and machine cut nails are evident. Original knob-and-tube-electrical wiring is still present. A large open drum exists, as does an enclosed stair to the kitchen addition.

### OUTBUILDINGS

A small stone ice house that once belonged to the property is now located on the neighboring west lot. It is a gable roofed stone structure with a standing seam metal roof. There is a centrally located board-and-batten single-leaf door with strap hinges and a brick splayed lintel. This structure, although not intensively surveyed, appears to be contemporary to the main block of the Seddon

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House.

A circa 1994 hipped roof building stands just to the south of Seddon House, housing a day care facility. The building is three bays wide and is clad in aluminum siding with an asphalt-shingled roof. It was constructed on a poured concrete foundation. The building has a metal and glass single-leaf entrance on the northern elevation.

## 8. Significance

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Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below		
___ 1600-1699	agriculture	economics	___ health/medicine	performing arts
___ 1700-1799	archeology	education	___ industry	philosophy
X 1800-1899	JL architecture	engineering	___ invention	politics/government
JC 1900-1999	art	entertainment/	___ landscape architecture	religion
___ 2000-	___ commerce	recreation	___ law	science
	___ communications	ethnic heritage	___ literature	social history
	___ community planning	exploration/	___ maritime industry	transportation
	___ conservation	settlement	___ military	other:

**Specific dates** circa 1829-1934

**Architect/Builder** Unknown/Unknown

**Construction dates** circa 1829, 1854, 1910, 1934

Evaluation for:

National Register

Maryland Register

**X** not evaluated

Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance reports, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Built circa 1829 at 4705 East Joppa Road in Perry Hall, the Federal style Seddon House was historically associated with a 500-acre farm that was once part of Captain Charles Ridgely's 4,000-acre Hampton estate. Set between Belair and Philadelphia Roads, the property now comprises approximately two acres with one historic building and one nonhistoric building. The Carrolls sold the property in 1845, when it was purchased by Jacob Seddon, who owned and occupied the fashionable Federal style dwelling from the early 1850s until his death in the 1870s. The interior retains the majority of decorative moldings popular in the early 19th century, and their refinement indicates the great wealth and prominence of the Carroll Family.

### HISTORY

Dating to the 1730s, Joppa Road connected settlements along the Patapsco River with Joppa, the original Baltimore County seat located on the Big Gunpowder River. For this reason, Joppa Road was originally known as Court Road. The development of the turnpike system in the early 19th century could possibly have resulted in greater travel along Joppa Road, which conveniently connected two of Baltimore County's important turnpikes. Increased travel, however, meant that Joppa Road would need a greater amount of regular maintenance. By the late 19th century, Joppa Road had fallen into disrepair and was desired by the county government to be replaced by other roads that would conceivably better serve the county's growing rural population. (1)

When Joppa Road was still a primary thoroughfare from Towson to Joppa, the Ridgely Family was one of the primary landholders in Baltimore County. In 1745, Colonel Charles Ridgely, a Baltimore County iron manufacturer, bought the 1,500-acre tract known as Northampton. With this purchase, he began an extended iron and agricultural industry in eastern Baltimore County. He also began to acquire lands that extended the initial purchase, increasing the original tract to a total of 11,000 acres. Colonel Ridgely was able to increase his vast wealth primarily through industrial interests in iron works. The initial furnace operated by the Ridgely family was Northampton, located approximately three miles north of Towson. By 1825, the Ridgely family industrial works included furnaces along Philadelphia Road (later the Havre de Grace Turnpike), and one in Marley Neck in Anne Arundel County. Colonel Ridgely's son, Captain Charles Ridgely, was also invested in the iron manufactory and the extension of the family's land holdings. (2)

Throughout his life, Colonel Ridgely continually subdivided his land, parceling out portions of it to his heirs. Upon his death in 1772, the only remaining land in his possession comprised nearly 3,000 acres. Of the 11,000 total acres, Captain Charles Ridgely possessed nearly half— 4,000 acres. In addition, he maintained one-third ownership of the Northampton Furnace. Captain Ridgely continued to increase his lands until, when he died in 1790, his holdings totaled 24,000 acres that included his mansion, Hampton. This land was divided among his four nephews, the only male heirs to his estate, with the stipulation that they all change their last name to Ridgely. (3)

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It was Charles Carnan Ridgely, born Charles Ridgely Carnan, who acquired the Ridgely mansion called Hampton and the 4,000-acre estate that accompanied it. The lands extended along Joppa Road and continued east beyond its intersection with Belair Road. Upon the death of Charles Carnan Ridgely in 1839, his property passed into the possession of his heirs, including members of the Carroll family. Charles Carnan Ridgely's heirs divided the land into smaller parcels. Harry D. G. Carroll and his son, Harry D. G. Carroll, Jr. took possession the parcel of land on which the Seddon House is now located. Although some records indicate that the house might have been constructed as early as 1680 or even the early 1700s, deeds and architectural analysis suggest that it was this branch of the Carroll family that actually built the house in the late 1820s or early 1830s. (4)

Similarly, the nearby Wagenfeur House at 9025 Cowenton Avenue (BA-365) was constructed circa 1830 for an heir of Charles Ridgely after his death in 1830. Priscilla White came into possession of the property after she and several other members of the family subdivided Ridgely's land and parceled it out amongst themselves. Both of these properties are representative of the early 19th century settlement of the large landholdings of the county's earliest patent holders.

The exterior of the stone Seddon House, a vernacular interpretation of Federal architecture, does not reveal the fine attention to Federal details exhibited on the interior of the house. The Federal style dominated American architecture from 1790 to 1830 as a new architectural style for the new republic and featured primarily brick construction in the mid-Atlantic region. High-style Federal buildings are decorated with carved swags and classical motifs on the exterior as well as the interior. Federal interiors often juxtapose curvilinear and rectilinear spaces and lines. The use of stone rather than brick for the construction of the house is significant in that it was an abundant building material in the area, as many local buildings dating to the early 1800s are of stone. However, the interior of the Seddon House reflects the wealth of its original owners. The Carroll family, for whom Carroll County and Carrollton are named, was ~ like the Ridgelys — one of the wealthiest landholders Maryland. In the 1820s and 1830s, they could have afforded to construct a building that exhibited all of the characteristics of later Federal architecture. At the time this land was finally developed, Joppa would have been one of the more frequently traveled free roads in the district. The house, with its facade facing away from the road towards Honey Go Creek, would have held a position of prominence along this portion of Joppa Road.

It is not possible that Jacob Seddon could have built the Seddon House as late as 1850, as some reports suggest. The style in which the building was constructed had fallen out of fashion in urban centers by 1820, even though rural areas continued to see Federal architecture develop through the 1840s. It is reasonable to assume, however, that this style had filtered out of the White Marsh/Perry Hall area by 1845, when the Greek Revival style was en vogue.

The property remained in the Carroll family until 1845, when it was sold to Isaac and Hannah Tyson, who retained it for only seven years. In 1852, the Tysons sold it to Jacob Seddon (also spelled Sedden and Sudden). However, the 1850 county atlas places Seddon on the property two years earlier, indicating that Seddon could have been a tenant on the property until his eventual purchase of the whole or a portion of it. (5) Seddon's family remained on the property for twenty years until his death in 1872. His heir, Catherine Berry, sold the property the following year to James McNeill, who shows up as the tenant in the 1877 atlas of the county as McNeal. (6) By 1877, however, the land was sold to his relative Daniel McNeill. No information has been located to shed light on the nature of that tenant/landowner relationship, for in 1884 Daniel sold the land back to James. The property was finally sold out of the McNeill family in 1905, when a trustee of McNeill's estate deeded the property to Charles Laumann.

Throughout this time, however, the Seddon House remained the center of a productive farm. By 1915, there were 4,178 farms in Baltimore County, of which the property owned by Charles Laumann was one. (7) It was Laumann who changed the orientation from facing south to north. Laumann also constructed the two-story wood frame addition to the east side of the house. Charles Laumann farmed the land until 1934, when he died and willed the property to his heirs, who then sold the property and all its acreage to Walter and Frederick Fischer.

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The Fischer family retained possession of the Seddon House until 1992, when they sold it to present owner James Casserly. The Seddon House and its accompanying acreage experienced a dramatic change over those fifty-eight years. Oral information indicates that it was probably the Fischer family who divided the acreage, selling a portion of it in the 1960s to a developer for the construction of a housing development to the southeast. In addition, it was during the Fischer's tenure on the property that the land ceased operations as a farm, resulting in the demolition of barn and accompanying outbuildings that were part of the farm complex. Today, the Seddon House is used as dry storage for a daycare facility owned and operated by the current owners. The one-story building immediately south of the house was constructed in 1994 and is used as the daycare. The current setting of the Seddon House has been greatly altered by the addition of a paved asphalt driveway that encircles the house and joins a small parking lot to the east. (8)

### CHAIN OF TITLE:

November 7, 1841: Charles Ridgely willed Hampton to heirs by James Buchanan, Attorney, to David Ridgely, James Carroll, James Carroll, Jr., Thomas S. Sargent, and Sophia Sargent, wife, William T. Winn and Prudence G. Winn, wife, Priscilla White, Harry D. G. Carroll and Harry D. G. Carroll, Jr.

Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber AWB 353 Folio 504

June 7, 1845: Harry D. G. Carroll and Harry D. G. Carroll, Jr. to Isaac Tyson, Jr., and Hannah Ann Tyson

Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 120 Folio 298

December 21, 1852: Isaac Tyson, Jr. and Hannah Ann Tyson to Jacob Seddon

Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 4 Folio 97

May 29, 1872: James Fowler, executor of Jacob Seddon, deceased, to Catherine Berry

Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber EHA 75 Folio 492

November 10, 1873: Catherine Berry to James McNeill

Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 84 Folio 176

November 31, 1873: James McNeill and Catherine McNeill, wife, to Daniel M. McNeill

Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 84 Folio 469

May 26, 1884: Daniel McNeill to James McNeill

Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 141 Folio 204

October 5, 1905: W. Risteau Grason, trustee, to Charles L. Laumann

Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber WPC 291 Folio 102



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August 3, 1934: Edna E. Hellwig and Louis C. Laumann, executors under the will of Charles L. Laumann, Edna E. Hellwig, Frederick Hellwig, husband, Louis C. Laumann and Hannah Laumann, wife to Walter E. Fischer and Frederick Fischer  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 938 Folio 112

August 3, 1934: Walter E. Fischer and Frederick J. Fischer to Frederick G. Fischer  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 938 Folio 114

February 12, 1940: Frederick G. Frisch and Freda B. Frisch to Walter E. Frisch, Frederick J. Fischer, and Dorothy R. Fischer  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 1089 Folio 552

June 20, 1969: Walter E. Fischer and Selma E. Fischer, wife, Frederick E. Fischer and Dorothy R. Fischer, wife, to Zero, Inc.  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 5022 Folio 31

June 20, 1969: Zero, Inc. to Walter E. Fischer, Selma E. Fischer, Frederick J. Fischer, and Dorothy Fischer  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 5022 Folio 31

August 29, 1973: Selma E. Fischer, Frederick J. Fischer, Dorothy R. Fischer, Emma S. Barzyk, Clara R. Brown, trustees under the last will and testament of Walter E. Fischer to Frederick J. Fischer, deceased, and Dorothy R. Fischer  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 5399 Folio 4

September 20, 1991: Dorothy R. Fischer by George F. Fischer, attorney in fact, to Dorothy R. Fischer and George F. Fischer  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 8945 Folio 93

March 13, 1992: George F. Fischer to James J. Casserly  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 9254 Folio 240

July 30, 1993: James J. Casserly, Jr. to James J. Casserly, Jr. and Ramona M. Casserly, wife  
Land Records of Baltimore County  
Liber 10554 Folio 35

HISTORIC CONTEXT:

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

Geographic Organization: Piedmont

Chronological/Developmental Period(s): Agricultural-Industrial Transition (1815-1870), Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-

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1930), Modern Period (1930-Present)

Historic Period Theme(s): Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning

Resource Type:

Category: Building

Historic Environment: Rural

Historic Function(s) and Use(s): DOMESTIC/Single-Dwelling

Known Design Source: Unknown

### NOTES

1. William B. Marye, "The Old Indian Road," *Maryland Historical Magazine* 15 (1920): 208-213; see also Sherry H. Olson, *Baltimore: The Building of an American City* (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997), 172.
2. Neal A. Brooks and Eric G. Rockel, *A History of Baltimore County* (Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979), pp. 37-38.; see also E. Frances Offutt, *Baltimore County Landmarks* (Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1971), p. 46; and John McGrain, *From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County* (Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985), pp. 24-29.
3. Brooks and Rockel, pp. 38-39; see also McGrain, p. 24.
4. Brooks and Rockel, p. 39; see also McGrain, p. 29; and *Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory*—HABS MD number undetermined: "Seddon House," (1968).
5. J. C. Sidney, *Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys* (Baltimore: James M. Stephens, 1850).
6. *Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland* (Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877), p. 61.
7. *The Farmer's Directory of Baltimore County, Maryland, with a Complete Road Map of the County* (Philadelphia: Wilmer Atkinson Company, 1915), p. 5.
8. Jennifer Bunting and Annie McDonald, Interview with James Casserly (19 May 2000).

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

inventory NO. BA0255

See continuation sheet.

## 10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property 1.76

Acreage of historical setting 1.76

Quadrangle name White Marsh Quadrangle scale Jj24,000

Verbal boundary description and justification

Since circa 1829, the Seddon House has been located on and associated with the 1.76 acre known as parcel 671 and located on grid 10, map 72 in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's Office.

## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title	L.V. Trieschmann, A.L. McDonald, and J.J. Bunting, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	5/1/00
street and number	1121 Fifth St. NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state DC	zip code 20001

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust  
DHCD/DHCP  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville MD 21032  
410-514-7600

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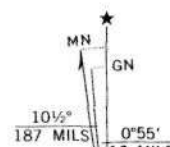
Atlas of Baltimore County, Maryland. Philadelphia: G. M. Hopkins, 1877.  
Brooks, Neal A. and Eric Rockel. A History of Baltimore County. Towson, MD: Friends of the Towson Library, Inc., 1979.  
Bunting, Jennifer J. and Annie L. McDonald. Interview with James Casserly, Jr. 19 May 2000.  
The Farmer's Directory of Baltimore County, Maryland, with a Complete Road Map of the County\_. Philadelphia: Wilmer Atkinson Company, 1915.  
Historic American Buildings Survey Inventory — HABS MD number undetermined (Seddon House), 1968.  
Marye, William B. "The Old Indian Road." Maryland Historical Magazine^ 15 (1920).  
McGrain, John. W. From Pig Iron to Cotton Duck: A History of Manufacturing Villages in Baltimore County\_. Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1985.  
Offutt, E. Frances. Baltimore County Landmarks. Towson, MD: Baltimore County Public Library, 1971.  
Olson, Sherry H. Baltimore: The Building of an American City\_. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1997.  
Sidney, J. C. Map of the City and County of Baltimore, Maryland, from Original Surveys. Baltimore: James M. Stephens, 1850.



Mapped by the Army Map Service  
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey  
 Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial  
 photographs taken 1947. Field checked 1949

Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on  
 Maryland coordinate system



(BALTIMORE EAST)  
 5662 / SE



BA 255.

4705 JOPPA RD  
BALTIMORE COUNTY  
TRACERIES

5/00  
MD SHPO

S NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

1 OF 10





BA 255

4705 JOPPA RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SH PG

NORTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING SOUTHWEST

2 OF 10



BA 255.

4705 JOPPA RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

SOUTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING NORTHEAST

3 OF 10



BA 255

4705 JOPPA RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING NORTHWEST

4 OF 10



BA 255  
4705 JOPPA RD  
BALTIMORE COUNTY  
TRACERIES

5/00  
MD SHPO  
FIRST FLOOR HALL, LOOKING NORTH  
5 OF 10





BA 255

4705 JOPPA RD  
BALTIMORE COUNTY  
TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR, WEST PARLOR, LOOKING WEST

6 OF 10



BA 255

4705 JOPPA RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

FIRST FLOOR ADDITION, NORTHEAST CORNER  
LOOKING NORTHEAST

7 OF 10



BA 255

4705 JOPPA RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

BASEMENT, LOOKING EAST

8 OF 10



BA 255

4705 JOPPA RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

ICE HOUSE NORTHWEST CORNER, LOOKING  
SOUTHEAST

9 OF 10





BA 255

4705 JOPPA RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

DAYCARE BUILDING, SOUTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING  
NORTHWEST

10 OF 10

*frfl*^ 255

**SEDDON HOUSE** - Early 1700s - 4705 Joppa Road, 1 mile east of Belair Road. Old stone (gabbro), two-story built in 1,000 acres taken up by John Welch in 1680. It is not known whether the house was built by Welch. Shown as Jacob Seddon's on the 1850 map by Sidney.

i. STATE Maryland  
 COUNTY Baltimore  
 TOWN Perry Hall VICINITY Dist. XI  
 STREET NO. Joppa Road

ORIGINAL OWNER  
 ORIGINAL USE  
 PRESENT OWNER  
 PRESENT USE  
 WALL CONSTRUCTION  
 NO. OF STORIES

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
 INVENTORY BA-5A-256'

2 NAME Sedden House  
 DATE OR PERIOD early 1700's  
 STYLE  
 ARCHITECT  
 BUILDER

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION OPEN TO PUBLIC

Old stone house built on 1,000 acre grant to John Welch  
 in 1680. Unknown whether the house was built by him.

(second HABS report)  
 E. Prances Offutt  
 HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE  
 COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY  
 March 20, 1968

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered Interior Exterior

VNI/  
 A-A 6. LOCATION MAP fP/on Optional)

3- PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)  
 INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

7. PHOTOGRAPH

9. NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

DATE OF RECORD



12113513412

POLAROID

Sedden

4705 Joppa Road  
Baltimore County

BA 255

6/82